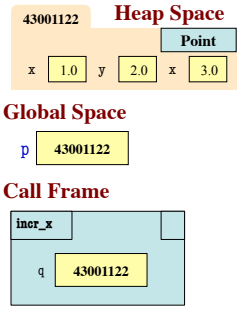
Modeling Storage in Python

- **Call Frame**
  - Variables in function call
  - Deleted when call done
- **Global Space**
  - Global variables
  - Also **function names!**
  - All last until you quit
- **Heap Space**
  - Where "folders" are stored
  - Have to access indirectly

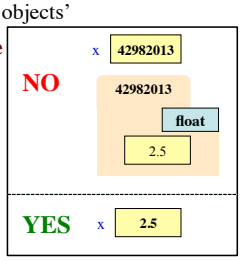


When Do We Need to Draw a Folder?

- When the value **contains** other values
  - This is what we are calling 'objects'
- When the value is **mutable**

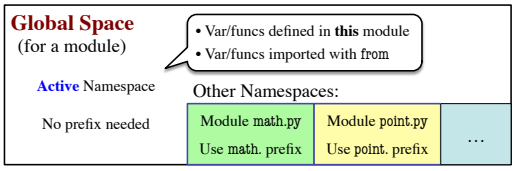
Type	Container?	Mutable?
int	No	No
float	No	No
str	Yes*	No
Point	Yes	Yes
RGB	Yes	Yes

* Contains characters, which is not a stand-alone type



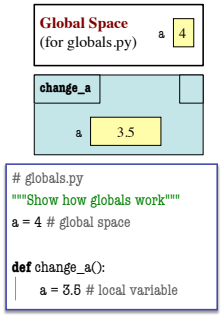
Structure of Global Space

- Global space is defined relative to a **module**
  - Module you run with command python <filename>
  - Interactive prompt >>> is also a module with no name
- Global space is broken up into *namespaces*
  - Variables and functions for each imported module

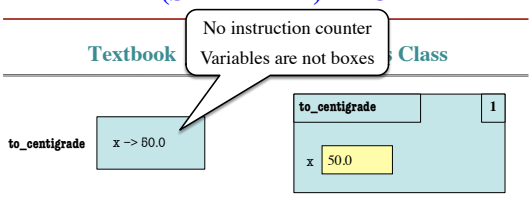


Function Access to Global Space

- All function definitions are in some module
- Call can access global space for **that module**
  - math.cos: global for math
  - temperature.to_centigrade uses global for temperature
- But **cannot** change values
  - Assignment to a global makes a new local variable!
  - Why we limit to constants



Text (Section 3.10) vs. Class



Definition:

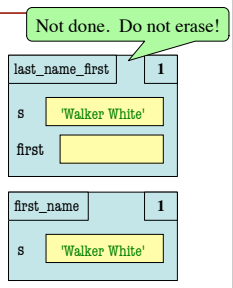
```
def to_centigrade(x):
    return 5*(x-32)/9.0
```

Call: to_centigrade(50.0)

Frames and Helper Functions

```
def last_name_first(s):
    """Precondition: s in the form
    <first-name> <last-name>"""
1   first = first_name(s)
2   last = last_name(s)
3   return last + ',' + first

def first_name(s):
    """Prec: see last_name_first"""
1   end = s.find(' ')
2   return s[0:end]
```



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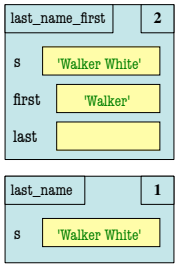
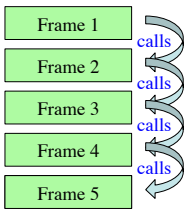
    """Precondition: s in the form
    <first-name> <last-name>"""
1   first = first_name(s)
2   last = last_name(s)
3   return last + ',' + first

def last_name(s):
    """Prec: see last_name_first"""
1   end = s.find(' ')
2   return s[end+1:]
```



The Call Stack

- Functions are "stacked"
  - Cannot remove one above w/o removing one below
  - Sometimes draw bottom up (better fits the metaphor)
- Stack represents memory as a "high water mark"
  - Must have enough to keep the **entire stack** in memory
  - Error if cannot hold stack



Errors and the Call Stack

```
# error.py

def function_1(x,y):
    return function_2(x,y)

def function_2(x,y):
    return function_3(x,y)

def function_3(x,y):
    return x/y # crash here

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print function_1(1,0)
```

When you crash, get the call stack:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "error.py", line 20, in <module>
    print function_1(1,0)
  File "error.py", line 8, in function_1
    return function_2(x,y)
  File "error.py", line 12, in function_2
    return function_3(x,y)
  File "error.py", line 16, in function_3
    return x/y
```

Make sure you can see line numbers in Komodo. Preferences ➔ Editor

Assert Statements

```
assert <boolean>              # Creates error if <boolean> false
assert <boolean>, <string>    # As above, but displays <String>
```

- Way to force an error
  - Why would you do this?
- Enforce preconditions!
  - Put precondition as assert.
  - If violate precondition, the program crashes
- Provided code in A3 uses asserts heavily

```
def exchange(amt, from_c, to_c)
    """Returns: amt from exchange
       Precondition: amt is a float..."""
    assert type(amt) == float
    ...
```

See asserts.py for more

Recovering from Errors

- try-except blocks allow us to recover from errors
  - Do the code that is in the try-block
  - Once an error occurs, jump to the catch
- **Example**:

```
try:
    input = raw_input() # get number from user
    x = float(input)    # convert string to float
    print 'The next number is '+`x+1`
except:
    print 'Hey! That is not a number!'
```

might have an error

executes have an error

Try-Except and the Call Stack

```
# recover.py

def function_1(x,y):
    try:
        return function_2(x,y)
    except:
        return float('inf')

def function_2(x,y):
    return function_3(x,y)

def function_3(x,y):
    return x/y # crash here
```

- Error "pops" frames off stack
  - Starts from the stack bottom
  - Continues until it sees that current line is in a try-block
  - Jumps to except, and then proceeds as if no error